



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26625
25 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF CAPE VERDE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF DJIBOUTI TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND
THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MOROCCO TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions of our Government, we have the honour to request an
urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Burundi as a
result of the military coup d'état that took place in that country last
21 October 1993.

(Signed) Jose Luis JESUS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Cape Verde
to the United Nations

(Signed) Dysane Abdallah DOURANI
Charge d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Djibouti
to the United Nations

(Signed) Ahmed SNOUSSI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Morocco to the United Nations



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26626
25 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 25 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF BURUNDI TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to my letter No. 204.10.15/327/RE/NY/93 of 22 October 1993, I have the honour to request you to convene, as a matter of urgency, a meeting of the Security Council on the tragic situation now prevailing in my country.

According to the information we have received, massacres of all kinds are taking place and if nothing is done to stop them, the country runs the risk of becoming engulfed in a civil war with incalculable consequences for international peace and security.

I should therefore be grateful if you would use your authority so that the Security Council may meet to take urgent and energetic measures with a view to restoring peace and ensuring a return to the normal constitutional order.

(Signed) Thérance SINUNGURUZA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26627
25 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF ETHIOPIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I am pleased to transmit the enclosed letter dated 24 October 1993 from His Excellency Mr. Meles Zenawi, President of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, addressed to you.

I would be most grateful if you could have this text circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mulugeta ETEFFA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 24 October 1993 from the President of the
Transitional Government of Ethiopia addressed to the
President of the Security Council

I am writing to you pursuant to the mandate given to me by my colleagues, the heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the leaders of countries members of the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development (IGADD), to follow developments in Somalia.

It gives me great pleasure to communicate to you the document, enclosed herewith, containing my proposals for paving the way for resuming the process of national reconciliation in Somalia.

These proposals are the result of extensive consultations I have had with countries of our subregion and OAU and they are based, as well, on an objective assessment of the situation on the ground in Somalia.

I am convinced that the United Nations is the last hope in Somalia and that therefore the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) should not be made to fail in that country. This is crucial, both for the people of Somalia, and for the neighbouring countries as well as for the image and credibility of the United Nations.

I am equally convinced that, while the United Nations cannot be replaced in Somalia, it nevertheless requires the assistance of African and neighbouring countries, most particularly in the political area and in ensuring the implementation of the Addis Ababa agreement. The United Nations should make use of the offer of assistance by the neighbouring countries because we are all working for the same goal and because, in our view, it is the partnership between the United Nations on one hand and OAU and the neighbouring countries on the other that could ensure success in Somalia.

It is in this spirit that I am communicating to you the aforementioned proposals and it is my earnest hope that they can be incorporated in a decision, preferably in a new resolution by the Security Council on the question of Somalia, a decision which, given the delicate and fragile situation in Somalia, needs to be made as a matter of urgency.

Requesting Your Excellency's personal initiative on this very urgent matter, I wish also to ask you to ensure the distribution of the attached document to the members of the Security Council as a document of the Council.

(Signed) Meles ZENAWI
President of the Transitional
Government of Ethiopia

/...

Appendix

Proposal for keeping the momentum in Somalia: steps that need to be taken by the Security Council as a matter of urgency

While there has been a dramatic change for the better in the situation in Mogadishu as a result of the recent change in approach, it is also obvious that these gains are very fragile. No one can count on their durability unless steps are taken as speedily as possible so that we may be able to build on the limited gains already made. Time is of the essence in Somalia and, in this regard, it would be of tremendous help if the Security Council was to take a decision incorporating the following ideas, as a matter of urgency.

1. Need to establish an independent commission or a fact-finding mission

It is my considered view that the major impetus for resuming the process of national reconciliation in Somalia would be the setting up of a commission or a fact-finding mission charged with the task of investigating the events leading to and surrounding the incident of 5 June 1993 in Mogadishu and with submitting its report and recommendations thereon to the Security Council.

I feel it would be useful if the Security Council appointed the Chairman and the other members of the commission from among jurists, intellectuals and credible and prominent personalities from Africa and from other regions of the world. It is my personal view that eminent personalities such as Mr. Jimmy Carter, former President of the United States of America, could play an important and key role in the setting up and work of such a commission.

The establishment of a commission is extremely urgent because the initial hurdle we all face in ensuring the resumption of the national reconciliation process in Somalia, in which all major actors would participate, can be removed only by such a measure. This can also assist in formalizing the present de facto cease-fire in Mogadishu and in making it durable, as well as in solving the question of prisoners in United Nations custody.

In short, the setting up of an independent commission or fact-finding mission is so closely linked to the initiation of the national reconciliation process that delay in its being set up would also mean delay in starting the talks among the Somali factions on the implementation of the Addis Ababa agreement and on national reconciliation.

2. Reaffirmation by the Security Council of the responsibility of Somalis to solve their own problems by themselves

It would be helpful if the Security Council were to reiterate that the role of UNOSOM is to assist Somalis in solving their problems. Such a reiteration would serve to calm the fears of many Somalis with regard to the role of the United Nations and would encourage UNOSOM to assist, rather than stifle, or

/...

appear to stifle, Somali initiatives that are in conformity with the letter and spirit of the Addis Ababa agreement.

3. Need for a more explicit endorsement by the Security Council of the Addis Ababa agreement

The Addis Ababa agreement has been accepted by all Somali groups and has also been the basis for the political activities of UNOSOM. However, while UNOSOM has tried to implement the Addis Ababa agreement, the fact that it has not been obliged to do so by any Security Council resolution has created an unfortunate ambivalence on the part of some who are managing affairs in Somalia on behalf of UNOSOM. It would therefore be helpful if the Security Council endorsed the Addis Ababa agreement as a basis for the peaceful solution of the problem in Somalia.

4. Partnership between the United Nations and the OAU countries of the subregion

It has now been fully recognized that an African solution must be found to the problems of Somalia. It is my conviction that it is now time for this concept to be incorporated in a Security Council resolution or be endorsed by the Security Council. In this context, it would be extremely helpful if UNOSOM were to be explicitly directed to carry out its mandate in partnership with OAU and the countries of the subregion, especially with regard to seeking and implementing a political solution to Somalia's problems.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26628
25 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 22 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF BURUNDI TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that, according to information we have received and reports by the media, an unsettled political situation prevails in my country.

During the night of 20-21 October 1993, a group of soldiers attacked the Presidential Palace and the residences of a number of political leaders of the country. According to concordant sources, the President of the Republic and other leaders were taken hostage and subsequently executed.

The country remains isolated from the outside world because communication lines have been cut and the frontiers have been closed.

A curfew has apparently been decreed throughout the territory and a state of emergency proclaimed.

I do not have any details at this time because I have no access to the country, but I regret that the perpetrators of the putsch have brought to a halt the recent democratic momentum of the people of Burundi. This may have unfortunate consequences for my country and even for the subregion.

I shall keep you constantly informed of the development of this tragic situation.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Thérence SINUNGURUZA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26629
26 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 22 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I refer to my letter of 11 October 1993 addressed to you, in which I informed you of the press release issued by the defence team for the two Libyan nationals on 10 October 1993 following its two-day meeting in Tripoli, and I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the following documents:

1. Statement of 27 September 1993 by an official source in the secretariat of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation (annex I);
2. Agreed press release issued on 10 October 1993 by the defence team for the two Libyan nationals (annex II);
3. Statement issued by the Libyan Arab Human Rights Committee on 11 October 1993 (annex III);
4. Statement issued on 12 October 1993 by an official source in the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation (annex IV).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDERI
Permanent Representative

Annex I

Statement of 27 September 1993 by an official source
in the secretariat of the General People's Committee
for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation

An official source in the secretariat of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation has stated that the replies received to the legal questions posed by the attorneys for the two suspects were positive.

The General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation affirms that the Secretary-General's letter on this matter is regarded as adequate and acceptable. We do not object to the two appearing before a Scottish court, and we urge them to agree to do so. We believe that all that remains to resolve a long-standing crisis that has caused our people and neighbouring peoples grave human, material and moral damage is a single step, namely that of persuading the two suspects, their families and their attorneys that the two should appear before a Scottish court.

Annex II

[Original: English]

Agreed press release issued on 10 October 1993 by
the defence team for the two Libyan nationals

The legal advisers to Abdelbaset Ali Mohamed Al Megrahi ("Abdelbaset") and Al Amin Khalifa Fhima ("Al Amin") met in Tripoli for discussions on 8 and 9 October 1993. Present at some of the sessions were Abdelbaset and Al Amin, who confirmed again in the strongest terms their innocence of the charges and, notwithstanding their right under domestic and international law to remain in Libya, their willingness to stand a fair trial after due process of law.

The legal advisers discussed the fundamental rights of every accused, namely the right to be afforded a fair trial before an impartial tribunal, the maintenance of the presumption of innocence and the right to be given adequate time for the preparation of the case after being notified not only of the charges but also of the evidence the prosecution wish to adduce in support of the charges.

In the context of these discussions, grave concern was expressed over the possible prejudicial effect on potential jurors of pre-trial publicity in the United States and Scotland and also, in the absence of a normal extradition procedure, the refusal of the prosecution authorities to disclose the evidence upon which they intended to rely at any trial. The latter refusal seriously undermines the advisers' ability to prepare for the case properly.

All of these matters and others were exhaustively discussed and advice was tendered to Abdelbaset and Al Amin. It will be understood that the advisers' deliberations and the advice tendered by them to Abdelbaset and Al Amin are the subject of legal professional privilege and no details of it will be divulged beyond the terms of this memorandum.

The legal advisers have noted a statement issued on behalf of the Libyan Government on 1 October 1993, which, inter alia said:

"... we are prepared to receive a group of competent judicial Scottish officials to be acquainted with our efforts and to interview the suspects, their families and their lawyers, as well as to participate in the efforts to persuade them to appear before a Scottish court."

This attempt by the Libyan Government to interfere with the advice given to the two men is totally unacceptable. In accordance with normal and accepted international legal practice, the advice to Abdelbaset and Al Amin has been and remains that they should not communicate with third parties about the case other than through their legal advisers. In particular, warrants having been issued by the judicial authorities in the United States and the United Kingdom, it would be improper and unethical for there to be any direct communication between the prosecution authorities, their Governments or their agents and either Abdelbaset or Al Amin.

/...

The legal advisers wish to emphasize that they represent Abdelbaset and Al Amin and do not represent Libya. In their endeavours to perform their duties, professional ethics dictate that any advice given to their clients is aimed to reflect and protect their individual and personal interests and rights in law.

Following upon the decisions taken at the meetings, the legal advisers intend in the immediate future to contact both the Foreign Office in the United Kingdom and the State Department in the United States to discuss future progress.

Annex III

Statement issued by the Libyan Arab Human Rights
Committee on 11 October 1993

The various information media have reported that a statement has been issued by the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Jamahiriya to the effect that the Bureau does not object to the two suspects in the Lockerbie case appearing before a court in one of the two countries concerned (the United Kingdom and the United States of America) and that it even goes so far as to urge them to do so.

The Libyan Arab Human Rights Committee is of the view that the position adopted by the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation is in breach of the Libyan laws in force. These laws prohibit the State outright from extraditing its citizens to a foreign country, and such an action would also be incompatible with the human rights covenants and the norms of international law that affirm the human right to a just and fair trial. There can be no just and fair trial in the countries concerned in view of the wave of animosity and the frenetic campaigns against the two suspects in the media - radio, press and television alike - and of the statements made by certain officials of the two countries. This would render any trial in these countries unjust and unfair, inasmuch as their judicial systems are confronted with the prior condemnation of the two suspects.

Accordingly,

The Libyan Arab Human Rights Committee condemns and rejects the entire tenor of the statement of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation and any other statements of a similar nature, because they constitute a violation of the laws in force, the norms of international law and the principles of human rights. In this connection, the Committee appeals for the support of all local, regional and international organizations in the human rights field in challenging any attempt to encroach upon the basic legitimate rights of these two citizens or to prejudice their case and in opposing any measures or pressures aimed at depriving them of the right to defend themselves before a just and fair court.

The Committee endorses the agreed press release issued by the attorneys for the two suspects, who are of various nationalities and include attorneys from the two countries involved, which indicates that there can be no just and fair trial in either country.

The Libyan Arab Human Rights Committee deprecates and rejects the position taken by the Libyan authorities dealing with foreign affairs and will continue to monitor closely any attempts to infringe upon the basic rights of these two citizens. It will cooperate with all human rights organizations, anywhere in the world, with a view to securing full respect for human rights and the norms of international law.

/...

Annex IV

Statement issued on 12 October 1993 by an official source
in the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and
International Cooperation

An unnamed source in the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation has stated as follows:

"In its resolution 731 (1992), the Security Council calls upon the judicial authorities of the Great Jamahiriya to cooperate in the French judicial inquiries into the incident involving the UTA aircraft. Despite the complete cooperation, compliance and flexibility of the Libyan judicial authorities with the French investigating magistrate and despite the sustained positive contacts maintained with the French authorities concerned, France still refuses to resolve its problem with Libya. Rather than doing so, it links the resolution of this problem with that of the Lockerbie case, despite the fact that the French demands differ from those of the parties to that issue. France's insistence on linkage with the United States and the United Kingdom and its refusal to solve its problem with Libya reflect an extreme position that reminds us of the collusion among the racist regimes. It also constitutes procrastination by France in the implementation of Security Council resolution 731 (1992) and even an open violation of that resolution."



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26630
25 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF ZIMBABWE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In my capacity as Chairman of the African Group for the month of October 1993, I have the honour to request, on behalf of the Group of African States, an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the grave situation in Burundi.

(Signed) Simbarashe Simbanenduku MUMBENGECWI
Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe
to the United Nations
Chairman of the African Group
for the month of October 1993



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26631
25 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council, at its 3297th meeting, held on 25 October 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Burundi":

"The Security Council expresses its grave concern at and condemnation of the military coup of 21 October 1993 against the democratically elected Government of Burundi.

"The Security Council deeply regrets and strongly condemns the acts of violence and the loss of life which have been caused by the perpetrators of the military coup. It demands that they desist forthwith from taking any action which would exacerbate tension and plunge the country into more violence and bloodshed, which could have serious implications for peace and stability in the region.

"The Security Council demands that the perpetrators of the military coup cease all acts of violence, reveal the whereabouts and fate of Government officials, release all prisoners, return to their barracks and put an immediate end to their illegal act, with a view to the immediate reinstitution of democracy and constitutional rule in Burundi.

"The Security Council pays tribute to the deceased President of Burundi, His Excellency Mr. Melchior Ndadayem, and members of his Government for their supreme sacrifice for democracy. Those responsible for their violent deaths and other acts of violence should be brought to justice.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to monitor and follow closely the situation in Burundi, in close association with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and report to the Security Council thereon urgently. In this context, it takes note with appreciation of the dispatch by the Secretary-General of a Special Envoy to Burundi.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26632
25 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 25 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
MALI TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement made by the Government of the Republic of Mali following the military coup d'état of 21 October 1993 in Burundi.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the Security Council as soon as the matter is referred to it.

(Signed) Nouhoum SAMASSEKOU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Statement of the Government of the Republic of Mali

The Government of the Republic of Mali has learnt with regret of the events which occurred on 21 October 1993 in Burundi, and expresses its deep concern in the face of a military coup which has, on the one hand, disrupted the democratic process in that country and, on the other, overthrown its legitimate Government and institutions.

The Government of the Republic of Mali condemns this unacceptable situation and urges all political forces in Burundi to favour dialogue with a view to restoring compliance with republican law and re-establishing the institutions set up on a democratic basis.

The Government and people of Mali express their solidarity with all the democratic forces which, often at the cost of the supreme sacrifice, have resisted this situation of fait accompli.

Bamako, 21 October 1993



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26633
25 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council, at its 3298th meeting, held on 25 October 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti":

"The Security Council reaffirms the necessity of full compliance with the Governors Island Agreement. It condemns the acts of the military authorities in Haiti, who continue to hamper the full implementation of the Agreement, in particular by permitting the development of acts of violence in violation of their obligations under the Agreement. It gives full support to the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Dante Caputo, to put an end to the crisis and to ensure the return, without delay, of democracy and the rule of law in Haiti.

"The Security Council, recalling points 7 and 8 of the Governors Island Agreement concerning the departure of the Commander-in-Chief of the Haitian Armed Forces and the appointment of a new Commander of the police force, insists that these provisions be implemented without further delay.

"The Security Council reiterates its support for the legitimate Government of Haiti and recalls that it holds the military authorities responsible for the security of that Government and of the parliamentarians. It also continues to hold the military authorities responsible for the safety and security of all United Nations personnel in Haiti.

"The Security Council warns that, should the Governors Island Agreement not be fully implemented, it will consider imposing measures additional to those imposed by resolutions 841 (1993), 873 (1993) and 875 (1993).

"The Security Council underlines the importance of the full implementation of the measures contained in the above-mentioned resolutions by all States, including nearby countries.

"The Council will continue to monitor closely the situation in Haiti in the coming days."



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26634
26 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 21 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, during the period from 11 to 18 October 1993, United States aircraft continued to violate Iraqi national airspace for the purpose of observation and provocation.

11 October 1993

(a) Northern region: No hostile activity was recorded in the northern region on 11 October 1993.

(b) Southern region: 8 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 8,000-9,000 m, centred on Basra, Qurnah, Jalibah and Jabayish.

12 October 1993

(a) Northern region: 33 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-8,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 54 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-10,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Amarah, Jalibah and Busayyah.

- At 1400 hours on 12 October 1993, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft violated Iraqi airspace, flying at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 20,000 m, south of the Shinafiyah area. It departed at 1532 hours, heading in the direction of Saudi Arabian airspace.

13 October 1993

(a) Northern region: 18 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 5,000-8,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Sinjar and Tall Afar.

(b) Southern region: 54 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Busayyah, Qurnah, Artawi, Basra and Ushbayjah.

14 October 1993

(a) Northern region: 38 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 5,000-9,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar, Sinjar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 38 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 8,000-9,000 m, centred on Basra, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Busayyah, Nasiriyah, Samawah and Artawi.

15 October 1993

(a) Northern region: 23 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 5,000-8,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Zakho, Dohuk, Amadiyah and Tall Afar.

(b) Southern region: 56 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 8,000-9,000 m, centred on Basra, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Artawi, Samawah, Nasiriyah, Salman, Suq al-Shuyukh and Jalibah.

16 October 1993

(a) Northern region: No hostile aerial activity was recorded in the northern region on 16 October 1993.

(b) Southern region: 46 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah and Busayyah.

- At 1314 hours on 16 October 1993, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft violated Iraqi airspace, flying at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 20,000 m, over the Jabal Sanam area. It departed at 1510 hours, heading in the direction of Saudi Arabian airspace.

17 October 1993

(a) Northern region: No hostile aerial activity was recorded in the northern region on 17 October 1993.

(b) Southern region: 34 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,000 m, centred on Basra, Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Busayyah and Jalibah.

18 October 1993

(a) Northern region: 20 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,500-9,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar, Shaqlawah and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 44 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,000 m, centred on Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Busayyah, Jalibah, Artawi, Qurnah and Qal'at Salih.

S/26634
English
Page 3

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26635
26 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The attached note verbale, dated 20 October 1993, was addressed to the Secretary-General by the Chargé d'affaires a.i., of the Permanent Observer Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations.

Annex

[Original: French]

Note verbale dated 20 October 1993 from the Chargé
d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission
of Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to his note SCPC/2/93(11-1) of 22 September 1993, and in particular to paragraph 24 of Security Council resolution 864 (1993).

On behalf of the Swiss authorities, the Chargé d'affaires has the honour to reply to the request of the Secretary-General as follows:

Independently of the embargo declared against UNITA on 15 September 1993, Switzerland, in accordance with the Federal War Equipment Act of 1972, does not export arms to Angola. Furthermore, Switzerland does not import petroleum from Angola, any more than it exports it.



General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/546
S/26636
26 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 54
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 26 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of
Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you by
His Excellency Mr. Osman Ertuğ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of
Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could
be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and
of the Security Council.

(Signed) İnal BATU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 26 October 1993 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to a letter addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative on 24 September 1993, which was circulated under the symbol A/48/458-S/26506 on 30 September 1993.

This letter concerns the demographic structure of Cyprus, a subject which the Greek Cypriot administration has been persistently exploiting, notwithstanding the fact that it is the Greek Cypriot side itself which, in collaboration with Greece, has long been trying to alter the demographic structure of the island in favour of the Greek side.

As part of their campaign to do so, a total of 10,350 mainland Greeks had been settled in the island as early as the Second World War, as documented by the records of the then British Colonial Office (document No. C.O.67.328).

Following the Greek Cypriot onslaught on the Turkish Cypriot community in 1963, as many as 20,000 mainland Greek troops were brought to the island clandestinely, in order to materialize the annexation of the island to Greece (ENOSIS). This has been admitted by high Greek officials.

Ample evidence also exists in the reports of the United Nations Secretaries-General to the Security Council (for example, reports S/5950 of 10 September 1964 and S/8286 of 8 December 1967) pertaining to the illegal importation of Greek mainland troops and their being given "legal status" in order to resettle them in the island on a permanent basis.

While this was being done, a parallel process of evicting the Turkish Cypriots from their ancestral homeland was put into effect, resulting in the forced emigration of thousands of Turkish Cypriots to other countries. Furthermore, Turkish Cypriots born after 1960 were not registered, in order to lower the growth rate of the Turkish Cypriot population.

In the conditions of security and opportunity established after 1974 in Northern Cyprus, many Turkish Cypriots, who were forced by the Greek Cypriot administration to emigrate, have opted to return to their homeland. As a result of the demand created by a newly reactivated, growing economy, a number of workers also came from other countries, mostly from Turkey because of its proximity and cultural affinity. A number of these people who fulfilled the requirements of citizenship either by marriage or five years of residence, or by virtue of having been born on the island, have been granted citizenship. Their number, however, is nowhere near what the Greek Cypriot administration claims, since our economy would not be able to withstand such an influx in such a short time. Greek Cypriot allegations in this regard, therefore, defy even the basic norms of logic.

It will be appreciated that this practice, in any event, falls totally within the sovereignty, competence and jurisdiction of the government authorities of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. The Greek Cypriot

/...

administration authorities clearly have no say or jurisdiction over this matter. It should also be noted that the Greek Cypriot administration, whose competence and jurisdiction extend only over Southern Cyprus, has, in recent years, allowed the resettlement and employment of thousands of non-Greek immigrants in Southern Cyprus, in addition to the settlers from mainland Greece.

It is, therefore, obvious that the Greek Cypriot side's allegations in this respect are nothing but a propaganda ploy designed to mislead the international community and to create new obstacles in the way of reconciliation in Cyprus. Ultimately, they stand out as yet another proof that the Greek Cypriots lack the interest and political will to settle the Cyprus issue and are rather bent on perpetuating it in order to use it as a political weapon against us.

I shall be grateful if the text of the present letter is circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26637
26 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF
THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by the Press Service of the Ministry of Defence of the Azerbaijani Republic regarding the latest aggression by Armenia against Azerbaijan, as received by fax.

I should be grateful if you would have this and the above-mentioned letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar ALIYEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement by the press service of the Ministry of Defence
of the Azerbaijani Republic

After lengthy military preparations and propaganda activity, the armed forces of Armenia have once again violated the cease-fire agreement by launching a large-scale offensive, involving military formations deployed both in Nagorny Karabakh and in districts of the Republic of Armenia adjacent to Azerbaijan. This offensive operation is being conducted in the direction of towns and villages, adjacent to Iran, of the Zangelan, Djebrail and Fizuli districts. It led, on 25 October, to the occupation of several villages in the Djebrail and Fizuli districts. The village of Goradiz was seized and put to the torch. It was through Goradiz that Azerbaijan's lines of communication with the south-west Zangelan district and the adjacent unoccupied territory of the Kubatly district were routed.

As a result of the offensive, this zone, with a population of 60,000, has been cut off from the rest of the Republic and the civilian population now faces the threat of being annihilated by bombardment from Armenian artillery and armoured units.

The theatre of combat operations has been extensively widened by this new escalation in Armenian aggression, which has led to the effective internationalization of the conflict. Intensive combat operations are being conducted in the immediate vicinity of the frontier with Iran. There have been many instances of Armenian artillery shells being fired across the frontier and exploding in the territory of Iran. The unfolding situation is endangering not only the safety of Azerbaijan but also that of neighbouring States and the region as a whole.

One unhappy consequence of the latest military action by the Armenian side has been the number of victims among the civilian population. At the present time, 15,000 inhabitants of villages adjacent to Iran, fleeing from the advancing Armenian formations, have taken refuge along the frontier between Azerbaijan and Iran and 5,000 Azerbaijani citizens have been forced to cross the Iranian frontier. As things stand, the Armenian invaders control more than 40 kilometres of the section of the frontier between Azerbaijan and Iran.

Thus, Armenia has not only violated the cease-fire agreement for the umpteenth time, but has also mounted a large-scale operation which threatens to erupt in unforeseeable consequences for the wider region with a population of many millions. The situation in the south of Azerbaijan resulting from this latest Armenian military escalation demands an immediate reaction from the international community and its institutions. If the world continues to stand by impassively while the expansionist greed of the Armenian military machine mounts ever further, it will be taken by the high-handed aggressor as encouragement to commit new crimes.



General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/550
S/26638
26 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH/
SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 31
THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND
HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 25 October 1993 from the Secretary-General
to the President of the General Assembly and to the
President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you the letter addressed to me by Mr. Christopher R. Thomas, Assistant Secretary General of the Organization of American States (see annex), conveying the text of resolution CP/RES.610 (968/93) on the current situation in Haiti, approved by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States at its special session held on 18 October 1993.

I should be grateful if you would be kind enough to bring the text of the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

A/48/550
S/26638
English
Page 2

ANNEX

Letter dated 19 October 1993 from the Assistant Secretary General
in charge of the General Secretariat of the Organization of
American States addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the resolution
(CP/RES.610 (968/93)) on the current situation in Haiti approved by the
Permanent Council of the Organization of American States at its special session
held on 18 October 1993.

(Signed) Christopher R. THOMAS
Assistant Secretary General
in charge of the General Secretariat

/...

APPENDIX

Resolution on the situation in Haiti, adopted by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States at its special session held on 18 October 1993 (CP/RES.610 (968/93))

THE PERMANENT COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES,

HAVING SEEN:

The Declaration of the Permanent Council dated 12 October 1993, especially the provisions of paragraph 4 (CP/DEC.15 (967/93));

The Declaration of the Chairman of the Permanent Council, condemning the acts of violence and the brutal murder of Mr. Guy Malary, Minister of Justice in the Government of Prime Minister Robert Malval; and

The declarations made by the various Heads of State and of Government in the region.

BEARING IN MIND:

The report presented by the Assistant Secretary General in charge of the General Secretariat on 18 October 1993 and the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations based on the report presented by the Special Envoy, Mr. Dante Caputo, on recent events in Haiti; and

The provisions contained in resolutions 873 (1993) and 875 (1993) of the United Nations Security Council;

CONSIDERING:

The note by the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary General informing him of the decision to recommend States members of the Organization of American States to apply once again the measures agreed on in resolutions MRE 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, particularly with regard to the exhortation that member States apply a trade embargo on Haiti,

RESOLVES:

1. To express its strongest condemnation of the acts of violence and intimidation taking place in Haiti, especially the murder of Mr. Guy Malary, Minister of Justice, and those who accompanied him.

2. To take note of the decision of the Ad Hoc Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and, consequently, to instruct the Special Committee to Monitor Compliance with the Trade Embargo on Haiti, in the light of the mandate conferred by resolutions CP/RES.575 (885/92) and MRE/RES.5/93, to renew its activities and keep the Permanent Council informed.

/...

3. To urge the international community to adhere to the measures recommended in resolutions 1/91, 2/91, 3/92, 4/92 and 5/93 of the Ad Hoc Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, unless the Secretary General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, informs the Ad Hoc Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs before midnight on 18 October 1993 that all parties in Haiti are complying fully with the terms of the Agreement of Governors Island.

4. To deplore the fact that the current insecurity, atmosphere of violence and lack of guarantees have made it necessary to relocate, temporarily, members of the Organization of American States/United Nations Civilian Mission to Haiti.

5. To call forcefully upon the armed forces and police of Haiti to comply with their responsibility to maintain public order, protect human rights and guarantee the safety of the Special Envoy, Mr. Dante Caputo, and his collaborators.

6. To request the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, in accordance with operative paragraph 7 of resolution MRE/RES.5/93 of the Ad Hoc Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs on Haiti, to continue monitoring the human rights situation in Haiti and to keep the Permanent Council informed.

7. To reiterate the support of States members of the Organization of American States for the "Agreement of Governors Island" and for the efforts undertaken by the OAS/UN Special Envoy, Mr. Dante Caputo, and to urge the Haitian military authorities, including the police, to comply with the conditions laid down in that agreement.

8. To request the Secretary General to transmit this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to disseminate it as widely as possible.

9. To keep a close watch on the situation in Haiti.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26639
27 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 26 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF NIGER TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit the official statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Niger on the situation in Burundi, and I should be grateful if you would have the text circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Adamou SEYDOU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Official statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
and Cooperation of the Republic of Niger

Niger is following with grave concern the tragic events taking place in Burundi, an African country which is both a friend and a brother and to which it is linked by excellent relations of cooperation.

Respectful of the free choice of peoples and committed to a swift and peaceful evolution of the African continent towards the creation of democratic societies, Niger strongly condemns the military coup d'état in Burundi aimed at overthrowing by brutal force and barbarism the legitimate Government of President Melchior Ndadaye, which was installed last June by the clearly expressed will of the people of Burundi following democratic and open elections.

The action perpetrated is an anachronism at a time when the democratic ideal is making tremendous headway world wide, particularly on the African continent, bringing with it enormous hope for peoples who have experienced so much suffering and who today aspire to build new societies, founded on justice and freedom, which are capable of creating peace and progress for the benefit of all their members.

In these difficult hours, Niger expresses solidarity with all the democratic forces of Burundi and emphasizes that it is the bounden duty of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the United Nations, Africa and the international community to take the necessary measures to restore constitutional legitimacy in Burundi. In this context, Niger lends its full support to the Government of Burundi in exile which embodies that legitimacy.



General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/555
S/26640
27 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 15 (c)
ELECTIONS TO FILL VACANCIES IN
PRINCIPAL ORGANS: ELECTION
OF FIVE MEMBERS OF THE
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

List of candidates nominated by national groups

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Further to the Secretary-General's note of 27 September 1993 (A/48/433-S/26490), which contained the names of the candidates nominated by national groups received by him as at 31 August 1993, the deadline for receiving nominations, the Secretary-General has subsequently received the following additional nominations submitted by national groups (the date of receipt is also indicated):

<u>Name and nationality</u>	<u>Nominated by the national group of</u>
Asante, Samuel K. B. (Ghana)	Gambia (26 October 1993)
Fleischhauer, Carl-August (Germany)	El Salvador (8 September 1993) Romania (9 September 1993) India (13 October 1993)
Jesus, José Luis (Cape Verde)	El Salvador (8 September 1993) Guatemala (19 October 1993)
Oda, Shigeru (Japan)	Nigeria (2 September 1993) India (13 October 1993)

Name and nationality

Nominated by the national group of

Shi, Jiuyong
(China)

Nigeria
(2 September 1993)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
(8 September 1993)
India
(13 October 1993)

Ssekandi, Francis M.
(Uganda)

Guatemala
(19 October 1993)

Yankov, Alexander
(Bulgaria)

Romania
(8 September 1993)

2. On 21 October 1993, the Secretary-General received the following communication from the Permanent Mission of Tunisia to the United Nations as follows:

"... that the Tunisian National Committee has decided to withdraw the nomination of Mr. Mohamed LEJMI for the International Court of Justice".



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26641
26 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter from the Minister
of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
Dr. Haris Silajdzic, dated 26 October 1993.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter and its
attachment as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 26 October 1993 from the Minister for Foreign
Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the
President of the Security Council

I regret to inform you of the latest assault perpetrated over the weekend by Croat extremist forces in the village of Stupni Dol in central Bosnia.

Sources from the area report of a massacre that claimed the lives of more than 80 Muslim civilians, including women, children and elderly. It is feared that the toll may be far higher, as most residents are still unaccounted for. The whole of the village has been destroyed and there is evidence that mortars and heavy artillery were used.

Despite all of the efforts and inclination of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to come to a durable peace agreement and to improve humanitarian conditions, unfortunately, blatant aggression, horrendous destruction of all of the country's assets, unprecedented genocide and starvation of the civilian population continue.

We urge the Security Council to take all necessary measures within its jurisdiction and as enunciated in all relevant Council resolutions to deter any further acts of aggression and wholesale slaughter of civilians.

(Signed) Haris SILAJDZIC
Minister of Foreign Affairs



General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/551
S/26642
26 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 54
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 26 October 1993 from the Permanent
Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the paragraphs referring to the Question of Cyprus from the Communiqué of the Meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government, which took place in Cyprus during the period 21-25 October 1993 (see annex).

I shall be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex is circulated as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. SHAMBOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Cyprus
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Extract on Cyprus from the Final Communiqué of the
Meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government,
held in Cyprus from 21 to 25 October 1993

"Cyprus

"32. Recalling the position they had adopted at Harare, Heads of Government reiterated their support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-aligned status of the Republic of Cyprus. Noting that the United Nations resolutions on Cyprus had not been implemented, they stressed the importance of securing compliance with all the United Nations resolutions on Cyprus and, in particular, Security Council resolutions 365 (1974) and 550 (1984). In that connection, they emphasized the need for the speedy withdrawal from the Republic of Cyprus of all Turkish forces and settlers, the return of the refugees to their homes in conditions of safety, the restoration and respect of the human rights of all Cypriots and the accounting of those missing. Expressing grave concern at the influx of Turkish settlers, they emphasized that nothing should be done which would result in changes in the demographic structure of Cyprus.

"33. Having in mind the United Nations resolutions calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the territory of the Republic, Heads of Government welcomed the offer of the Government of Cyprus that, upon the complete withdrawal of such forces, it would assume any added cost of a United Nations Force in Cyprus until the Cyprus question was resolved.

"34. Heads of Government shared the disappointment of the United Nations Secretary-General, as expressed in his latest report to the Security Council, regarding recent developments in respect of his mission of good offices in Cyprus, including that an agreement on the package of confidence-building measures had not yet been reached due to the negative attitude of the Turkish Cypriot side. They welcomed and fully supported the intention expressed by the Secretary-General in his report and the positive response of the Security Council thereto, that unless progress was made on the Cyprus problem, the Secretary-General would request the Security Council to consider alternative ways to promote the effective implementation of the Security Council's many resolutions on Cyprus.

"35. Heads of Government agreed that the Commonwealth Action Group on Cyprus should continue to monitor developments within the scope of its terms of reference, including in particular assisting, upon request, the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General."
